

IRISH LEADERS ARE RETICENT.

But All Signs Point to the Relinquishment by Parnell of the Reins of Power.

THE STRIKES IN SCOTLAND.

General Uneasiness and the Trouble Not Yet Settled.

ELEMENTAL STRIFE IN EUROPE.

An Earthquake, Hurricanes, Deadly Cold, Snow Storms and Fierce Conflagrations.

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THE SILENCE OF BOULOGNE.

DESPITE CONTRADICTIONS IT IS BELIEVED THE OUTCOME HAS BEEN INDICATED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—The Irish members who participated in the conference at Boulogne between Messrs. O'Brien and Parnell still observe extraordinary reticence as to the outcome of their deliberations. The terms cabled yesterday are, however, believed to be substantially correct.

It is to be understood that Mr. O'Brien is in no sense whatever acting as a representative, still less as a plenipotentiary in the negotiations which he has thought fit to open with his deposed leader. There is therefore nothing of a binding character in the treaty of peace arranged between the deposed leader and the new leader designated by him. O'Brien is now in communication with Justin McCarthy with a view to persuading that gentleman to retire in favor of himself.

Justin McCarthy is, as is well known, the least ambitious and pushing of politicians, but it remains to be seen whether he will discover any justification for abdicating the position to which he was elected by the vote of a majority of his colleagues, at the instance of a joint request preferred by one colleague and by the leader whom it was found necessary to depose. Justin McCarthy has been invited over to Paris by O'Brien to hear the sentence of deposition that has been passed upon him by the self-constituted tribunal of Boulogne.

In the present circumstances the recently elected leader of the Irish Parliamentary party is disinclined to accept the invitation. Similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the attitude of the patriot party at large. It should be remembered that unless the party choose to take some concerted action in the matter, no opportunity will present itself for giving effect to O'Brien's aspiration for leadership. The chairman of the party for the present session has already been elected and no vacancy would, in the natural course of events, occur in the post until the beginning of the next session.

Should, however, Mr. Justin McCarthy be persuaded by O'Brien to give way in order that Parnell's nominee may step into his place he would no doubt convene a meeting of the party in the House of Commons and signify to that meeting his abdication of the post which they conferred upon him. It would then be open to the party to accept Parnell's terms and elect that gentleman's nominee, who, it is said, would be Mr. O'Brien for first choice and Dillon for second.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

EVERYTHING SAID OF THE CONFERENCE ON ONE DAY IS SCRUPTULOUSLY DENIED ON THE NEXT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 8, 1891.—The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Parnell denies the statement published to the effect that Mr. Parnell has agreed not to canvass Ireland until the general election; that he has agreed to transfer funds to Mr. O'Brien in order that the latter may pay the Tipperary tenants; that Mr. O'Brien has agreed to secure Mr. McCarthy's deposition and that Mr. O'Brien will lead the reunited Irish party.

The *Freeman's Journal* declares that the conference closed hopeful of a message satisfactory to the Irish at home and abroad, hopeful that the conference would not be fruitless and hopeful that it would have a great, practical and salutary effect toward a renewal of the union of the irreconcilable Irish party.

The *Journal* adds:—"Those who would reject the advice and spurn the conclusions of two such Irishmen as Parnell and O'Brien would incur a grave and lasting responsibility at a critical juncture. It is time for Irishmen to prove that they appreciate Mr. Parnell's and Mr. O'Brien's efforts to secure success despite the difficulty caused by treachery and corruption. The country's manhood will endorse the leaders who have so often shown the way to victory."

United Ireland says to-day that Mr. Parnell will make an important statement on Sunday next in the address which he is to deliver in Limerick. *United Ireland* adds:—"We are assured that if there is any way possible to save the country's honor and restore unity to the Irish party, those two men, whose first and only thought is as to what is best for Ireland, will find it."

United Ireland to-day classes Chief Secretary Balfour as being a contemptible man holding a begging box for alms for the people he professes to govern.

The *Inexpressible* publishes a letter said to have been written by Sir Joseph N. McKenna, a nationalist member of Parliament for South Monaghan, dated July, 1889, in which the writer classes the plan of campaign as the "outcome of dementia," adding that this is the "only logical ground upon which to acquit the promoters of immorality of intention and of dishonesty."

The fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, started by the Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary, generally known as the Balfour Fund, now amounts to £11,000.

MR. PARNELL TO SPEAK AT LIMERICK.
LIMERICK, Jan. 8, 1891.—At a meeting of the Corporation of this city to-day the Mayor refused to receive a set of resolutions adopted by members of the Corporation. The framers of the resolution are adverse to the Mayor's resolve to preside at the meeting next Sunday, when Mr. Parnell is expected to make an important announcement to the public. The resolutions condemned the Mayor's action in the matter.

There are people who believe that the coming meeting in this city will form an important landmark in the history of the Irish nationalist party

and that Mr. Parnell may take that opportunity for stating his exact position at present and the steps he will take in the near future.

THE CONFERENCE AT "HARLEQUINADE."

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Mr. Maurice Healy in an interview said that the Boulogne conference had not been productive of any definite result.

The *Poll-Mag* to-day, during the course of an article on the Boulogne conference, classes it as a "harlequinade," and adds that the "pocket handkerchief policy" ended in a programme of pocket. O'Brien wept and Parnell has won. He agrees to pay the Tipperary tenants, but pockets O'Brien and studies the patriots by inducing them to depose McCarthy in favor of his nominee in return for a fictitious retirement. Such conclusions show that the patriots are as muddled as Parnell has shown himself mad.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in regard to two statements, "ascribed, I hope, untruly," he says, to Captain Price. They are both false. I have made no offer of office to Mr. Parnell, and his retirement, of which I spoke to the *Morning Post* was not retirement for the present, but retirement now."

A L. QUIET AT BOULOGNE.

BOULOGNE-SUB-MER, Jan. 8, 1891.—This afternoon, contrary to the expectations of the newspaper representatives who have been watching the conference of Irish leaders, was not signalized by the landing from the Folkestone boat of a single Irish member of Parliament. The wives of Messrs. O'Brien and Gill came here from Paris during the day, but otherwise there were no additions to the Irish party at the Hotel du Louvre.

Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., has abandoned his intention of going to Paris, and has instead started for London. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Sexton are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. Mr. O'Brien requests that a denial be given to the reports that have been circulated to the effect that Mr. Parnell has agreed to retire, and that he (O'Brien) is to replace Mr. McCarthy as leader of the Irish party.

THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

A STREET RIOT AND SIX MEN ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GLASGOW, Jan. 8, 1891.—Another day in the history of the great Scotch railroad strike has opened without any signs of definite improvement in the situation being shown. The railroad directors have repeatedly announced that the strike was practically over, that the strikers were beaten and that the usual traffic upon all the lines had been resumed. These statements were believed at first, but now it seems that the utterances of the railroad officials were not correct.

In and about this neighborhood there are still about six thousand men out on strike, and in spite of the statements made by the companies' representatives the freight traffic is not being improved. On the other hand, the strikers are continually receiving financial and moral support from the various trade unions throughout Great Britain. Through the sums received by each strikers are small and far from being sufficient to keep their families free from suffering, the aid received enables them to keep up the fight against the railroad companies. The general public is longing for some kind of a settlement to be arrived at between the companies and their employees.

The officials of the Caledonian Railroad, in a manifesto issued this morning, promised to consider the grievances of the strikers who would promptly resume work. In reply to this promise a number of engine drivers and firemen returned to work during the afternoon. This action on the part of the men referred to created a small riot. The so-called "deserters" from the ranks of the strikers were hooted at and pelted with stones by those of the strikers who determined not to surrender.

The railroad officials called upon the police to protect those who had gone back to work. The police then charged the strikers and arrested six of their ringleaders. The captured strikers were taken to a police station in the vicinity of the disturbance, followed by a mob of howling men and women and children. The six prisoners were locked up and will be charged with riotous conduct. It is feared by their friends that the magistrates will deal severely with them.

The directors of the North British Railway Company have announced that their efforts to effect an arrangement with the men on strike have proved fruitless. The announcement has increased the feeling of bitterness prevailing among the strikers, who appear to be more determined than ever to hold out until they have forced the companies to concede their demands.

The Caledonian Railway Company, following the example set by the North British Company, has rejected the terms offered by the men on the advice of Richard Haldane, M. P., who has been endeavoring to effect a settlement of the trouble. To-night the leaders of the strikers issued a manifesto recounting the futile negotiations between the companies and the men, and calling upon the strikers to keep up the fight to the bitter end.

A public meeting was held at Edinburgh to-night to consider the situation. Professor Paterson presided.

GREAT FIRES ABROAD.

PARIS AND LYONS HAVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

PETROLEUM BURNS AT PILLAU.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1891.—A planoforte warehouse in the Boulevard St. Martin, which took fire to-night, is still burning. Four stories of the building have already been gutted. The firemen are making strong efforts to confine the flames to the establishment where they originated, but it seems likely that several other buildings will be destroyed. A great amount of damage has already been done. An excited crowd has gathered at the scene of the fire.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LYONS.

The general offices of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company in Lyons are on fire and the flames are spreading rapidly, the efforts of the firemen to subdue them being hampered by scarcity of water.

PETROLEUM IN FLAMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 8, 1891.—A despatch from Pillau says that the immense petroleum stores at that port have taken fire and the result is a great conflagration. The fire is now raging fiercely, all efforts to quench the flames having proved futile.

FOUL WEATHER IN EUROPE.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF HURRICANES, ICY, S.N.W., SUFFERING AND DEATH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8, 1891.—The coast of Belgium, notably in the neighborhood of Ostend and Blankenberge, presents a remarkable appearance during the present extremely cold weather. Large blocks of ice are washing about the shore, and many vessels are forced by the ice to remain in port. The fishermen are suffering severely. Few of the fishing boats put to sea, and the crews of those able to do so tell startling tales of the hardships the fishermen endured. The price of fish, naturally, has gone up considerably. Navigation in the vicinity of Ostend and Blankenberge is both dangerous and difficult, owing to the ice, the coast presenting a spectacle the like of which the oldest inhabitants say has not been seen in thirty years, if ever before.

GALV AND EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1891.—A furious gale prevails along the coast of Valencia, and several wrecks are already reported. At Granada yesterday a violent earthquake shock was experienced. For a short time afterward considerable alarm prevailed throughout the city. People rushed from their

houses into the streets and made preparations to place their valuables in places of safety, fearing that other and more severe shocks would follow and that the houses would fall in.

SUFFERING IN GERMANY.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8, 1891.—The severity of the weather, here and throughout the northern part of Germany is causing much suffering. A number of sailing vessels are jammed in the lower Elbe. Many of them are known to be short of provisions, and there are no means of rendering them assistance. Twenty ships are now drifting about in the ice, helpless under the fury of a bitter north-easter.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1891.—Bitterly cold weather prevails here and is causing much distress among the poorer classes. The bodies of three persons who had been frozen to death during the night were picked up in the streets this morning.

THE COLD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—The sufferings natural to very cold weather are being felt throughout the country. The body of a man frozen to death was found this morning in the streets at Preston.

TRAFFIC STOPPED AT FUME.

VIENNA, Jan. 8, 1891.—At the port of Fiume traffic of all kinds has been almost entirely suspended on account of the severe cold weather and heavy snowfalls. On all the railways centering there trains are at a standstill.

HEAVY S.N.W. IN MANTUA.

ROMA, Jan. 8, 1891.—A despatch from Mantua says that snow has been continuously falling there for fifty hours and that it is reported that several persons have lost their lives in the storm. The despatch adds that all trains are several hours late.

RACE RIOT IN TOULOUSE.

THE PLEASANT FASHION IN WHICH THE FRENCH TREATED A GERMAN GROCER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

TOULOUSE, Jan. 8, 1891.—An ex-German officer named Lind, who formerly served in a Bavarian regiment of the line, and who now is attached to the German army reserve, owned until yesterday a flourishing grocery store in this city. He was moderately popular, considering that he was a German doing business in a French town. But today his popularity vanished and the grocery store went with it. Up to yesterday the German groceryman had conducted his business with the assistance of French employees, who had been in the service of the man from whom the German had purchased the store. Last night the ex-Bavarian officer engaged a German assistant. This action on his part so enraged the French grocery clerks that there ensued a series of violent protests against what they considered to be an outrage upon the part of the German groceryman, and then they left the store, vowing vengeance.

The French grocery clerks then went among the groceryman's neighbors and hotly abused him for employing a German assistant. So thoroughly did the French clerks work upon the patriotic feelings of the neighbors that a howling mob soon assembled in front of the grocery store. Hooting and yelling were indulged in vigorously, this noise being intermixed with cries of "A bas les Français!" Finally, just as stones were commencing to fly thickly into the grocery store, a strong force of "gardiens de la paix" appeared upon the scene and charged the mob. The crowd was with difficulty dispersed by the police, who were forced to make several arrests among the most violent of the rioters. The German's grocery store, of course, is ruined by the anti-German onslaught made upon his premises, and he is preparing to sell out and leave for some other town.

MURDEROUS STROLLERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GENEVA, Jan. 8, 1891.—Four strolling actors were arrested in this city to-day on the charge of murder. A short time ago the mutilated body of a woman was found at Neubourg. This woman had evidently been criminally assaulted and then put to death. It is on the charge of having committed this crime that the four men have been arrested.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

FOUR FRAMES OF THE POLYNESIAN REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8, 1891.—The Liverpool Marine Board, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to-day presented the medals bestowed by the French government upon four seamen of the steamer *Polynesian* in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the French brigantine *Mathilde* off the coast of Newfoundland. The French Consul attended the presentation.

COLONEL NORTH INJURED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—Colonel North, "the nitrate king," tonight met with a painful accident. He had been present at a dinner given by the Leeds Victrola Society and was leaving the building where the dinner took place, when he slipped and fell heavily, spraining his ankle. He was at once taken to a hotel where he was attended by a physician.

TROUBLE IN CHILE.

A REVOLUTION SAID TO HAVE BROKEN OUT, BUT CHILEAN OFFICIALS DOUBT IT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1891.—Cable messages received here from Buenos Ayres to-day announce that a revolution has broken out in Chile. No particulars are given.

Inquirers who called at the Chilean Legation in this city to-day failed to obtain any particulars in regard to the reported revolution. The Chilean officials at the Legation say they have received no information and are unable either to confirm or deny it. They, however, discredit it.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Called on W. R. Grace & Co., at No. 1 Hanover square, in regard to the alleged trouble in Chile. They were not aware of any difficulty there.

At the office of Flint & Co., No. 42 Pearl street, Mr. Jeffrey, one of the firm, said:—"Yes, we have had several letters and also some later despatches in regard to the troubles. The whole trouble is between President Balmaceda and the Congress. The people want some laws made, but the President refuses to call the Congress together and does not desire the laws. I suppose the action of the President has exasperated the public and led to the rumors of an outbreak. Exchange is down to twenty-two pence, which is the lowest it has been for years. I do not apprehend any serious disturbance, for the Chileans are a solid, plain people and possess a deal of common sense. They are the best and quietest people in South America, and if they are not downright too much will not make any trouble."

CABLE FLASHES.

The body of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian, who died January 2, was cremated yesterday. It was the last wish of Mr. Kinglake that his body should be cremated.

The marriage of the Princess Christian's daughter Louise to Prince Albert of Anhalt will be celebrated during the month of July in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, to her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich, is announced. The marriage will be celebrated on the return of the Grand Duke from his tour of the East.

Advices from Mozambique are to the effect that the Portuguese there have arrested an American named Moore on suspicion of being a British spy. The United States Consul has demanded a full inquiry into the matter.

Negotiations have been begun at Constantinople

for the establishment of a treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey. A conference on the subject was held to-day at the Russian Embassy. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, presided at the meeting.

A theatrical entertainment was given at Sandringham Palace, the residence of the Prince of Wales, last evening, in honor of the twenty-seventh birthday of the Duke of Clarence. The play was Sydney Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles," and the performers were the members of John Harle's company.

President Carnot has given instructions to the effect that the funeral of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who died in Paris on January 6, is to be an official ceremony. It is expected that the French officials will make the funeral the occasion for a display of sympathy for Russia.

The trial has just concluded at Putzig, a town of Prussia, on the Gulf of Dantzig, of an emigration agent named Gehrmann, who was charged with holding out fraudulent inducements to people to get them to emigrate. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,800 marks or to be imprisoned for nine months.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Frederick Francis III., has offered Prince Bismarck the presidency of the Ministry of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prince Bismarck is said to have declined the Grand Duke's kind offer. According to the story, Emperor William, upon hearing of the proposal, abandoned his proposed visit to Cannes. The basement of a house in course of erection in Rome suddenly collapsed yesterday, burying three workmen in the ruins. King Humbert, hearing of the accident, hastened to the scene and directed the work of rescuing the entombed men. All three of the workmen were rescued. Two of them will live, but the third is in a critical condition. King Humbert was warmly cheered as he left the scene of the disaster.

WISSMANN'S FALL.

THE UNDER MEANING OF EMIN PACHA'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Emin Pacha as Governor of the German lake region in Southeast Africa will not come as a surprise to those who have followed the course of the Imperial Colonial Office in Berlin since the signing of the Anglo-German agreement negotiated by Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Vranel. This agreement, by which Germany relinquished her claims to much of the territory explored by her "Africans" Neuchatel, Peters and Wissmann in return for the cession of what the impetuous Dr. Junker termed *das bunte Heiligland* ("that good for nothing Heiligland"), raised great discontent among those who dream of a greater Germania beyond the seas.—The *Colonial-Menschen*, as Bismarck was accustomed to style them with undisguised contempt. The Emperor, however, did not consent to the relinquishment of the German claims in Southeast Africa, and a distinguished member of the general staff, had visited the various colonies in Southeast Africa and pronounced the colonies as worthless in point of fact, as the German title to them was worthless in point of law. The Emperor, however, was not to be deterred by such arguments. The Colonial Office reiterated, by appointing Baron von Soden, who knew nothing about Africa, Governor of the East Coast Colonies. Wissmann refused to accept the post, and so the Emperor turned to the civil authorities of the colony. Finally he was given a separate mission as Imperial Commissioner to pacify the lake region and sail for Africa about the end of October.

Previous to his departure Major von Wissmann paid a somewhat ostentatious visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, which probably did not improve his relations with General von Caprivi. His recall would mean that the Emperor once for all has decided against the annexation of Uganda and the adventurous policy of the *Colonial-Menschen*, which seemed destined to bring the empire into antagonism with England.

The appointment of Emin Pacha as *Reichs-Kommissar* will create a sensation. Never before has a Hebrew occupied so high an office, for that matter, any post in the Imperial Colonial Office. The appointment, taken together with the enforced resignation of the Court Chaplain Stocker, will shed considerable light upon the Emperor's attitude toward one of the most serious questions of the day in Germany.

NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

MGR. LA BELLE WAS CHEERFUL UP TO THE LAST MOMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. JEROME, QUE., Jan. 8, 1891.—The funeral of Mgr. La Belle, Quebec, late Minister of Agriculture, which took place to-day, was most imposing. The dead priest was dressed in his vestments of purple and white as a member of the Vatican household.

On Saturday, when informed he must undergo an operation, he sent for his confessor, the Rev. P. Turgeon, S. J., who gave him absolution. Then, armed with a crucifix in one hand and a chaplet in the other, he placed himself on the operating table and remarked, "With these I fear nothing."

Next morning, while praying, the doctor came in and told him he had only a few minutes to live. Then turning to the praying priest the dying man said, "Faster, faster, my dear man!"

At this moment Father Mouret, an old friend of Father La Belle, came in, and exhorting him to have courage said, "Monseigneur, you have done a beautiful day to die. To-day is the 'Martyrdom of St. Laurent.' Perceiving that he had made an error, Father Mouret said, 'No, it is St. Innocent's Day; to-morrow is St. Laurent.'"

Thereupon the dying man remarked with a smile that he would therefore prefer postponing his death to to-morrow.

In three minutes the cure was dead.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW FOE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ETTERBURN, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891.—Some of the plans of the most businesslike move of oil producers against the Standard Oil Company organized in recent years were made public to-day. As a result of secret meetings a fund of \$300,000 has been raised, with which one or more independent oil refineries and pipe lines will be constructed. The greatest care has been exercised to provide rules for the government of the association that will guard its property against the Standard Oil Company through the forcing down of the market or by the bribery of members.

The independent control the greater part of the lower oil fields. They say they have been driven to this move by the action of the Standard in forcing the price of crude oil down to about sixty cents a barrel, considerably less than the cost of production.

BEN FRANKLIN THE FAVORITE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8, 1891.—Some idea of the interest taken in papers closely related to heroes of the American Revolution was shown to-day at the continued sale of the Lefmwing collection of autographs and historic documents. Benjamin Franklin was by long odds the favorite, a letter of his, dated at Paris, February 2, 1797, selling for \$65. A letter of Franklin to his wife brought \$20.

A letter of William H. Miller, after considerable competition, was sold for \$41. The next favorite was John Hancock. The highest price paid for one of the papers was \$100. A letter of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States, was sold for \$15.

The highest price reached at all during the sale thus far was \$300 for a manuscript verdict of a coroner's jury in Cambridge, 1639, containing the signature of Stephen Willard, who was the first printer in the English-American colonies.

He says that the presence of floating obstacles and their distance from vessels, also the proximity of land, is positively ascertainable by a simple law of nature never yet applied to the science of navigation. Professor Schroeder has also submitted his discovery to the Naval Department at Washington and has been answered that it will receive careful consideration. Several vessel owners have already volunteered expressing their willingness to test his safety scheme.

MAY BE A VALUABLE SKELETON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8, 1891.—Abraham Clive mysteriously disappeared several years ago in Scott county, Ind. Recently a skeleton, supposed to be his, was found in a cave and his family now has a suit for the \$5,000 life insurance held by Clive.

VIRCHOW'S ATTACK ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

The Eminent Pathologist Describes the Danger of Using the Tuberculosis Cure.

IT INCREASES THE GROWTH OF BACILLI

Every Injection Is Absolutely a Risk to Human Life.

A CHART OF LYMPH TREATMENT.

Promising Cases Reported from New York Hospitals.

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VIRCHOW ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

STARTLING EXPERT OPINION AGAINST THE VALUE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—Professor Virchow delivered a lecture last night before the Berlin Medical Society on Koch's discovery, in the course of which he gave the results of twenty-one post-mortem examinations he had made of persons who had died up to the end of December, after having received injections of the so-called lymph.

Dr. Virchow declared that injection increases the bacilli in the body and causes them to migrate to previously unaffected parts of the body, thus virtually generating a new affection. He also stated that the fluid invariably causes intense hyperemia of various parts, with the result that the patient's life becomes endangered.

LYMPH CURES IN NEW YORK.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN CITY HOSPITALS.

TALKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

Several patients now under treatment with Koch's lymph will be discharged within a few days from the hospitals which have had them under care. At Mount Sinai Hospital there is a case of lupus, near the groin, which is so nearly cured that it may be regarded as practically removed, the lupus growth having entirely disappeared.

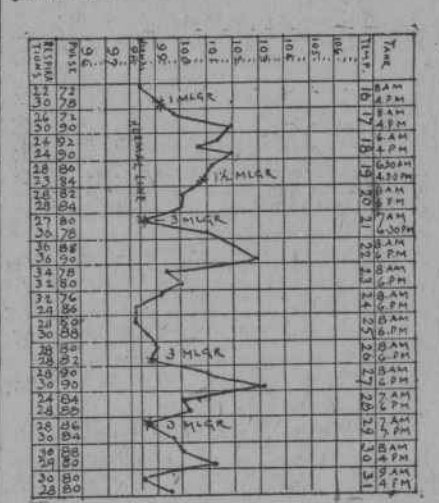
At the German Hospital there are two cases of lupus of the face and one little girl suffering from wrist joint disease, and the operating surgeon declares that the patients may leave the hospital the first of next week.

At Bellevue there is a case of lupus of the cheeks, which is so nearly cured that the patient is allowed to go home between injections and stay at home three days at a time.

In all the hospitals the cases of phthisis are showing marked improvement, the reactions being strong and the signs of amelioration of the disease being very evident.

The chart herewith shows a case of incipient phthisis, under treatment by Dr. Simon Baruch at the Montefiore Home. The patient previous to the first date given was subjected to a course of hydrotherapy and gained twenty-one pounds. Since December 31, the last date given, the patient has been given a dose of five milligrams, and his temperature ascended to 104 degrees.

The chart is interesting, inasmuch as it is the first one of its kind—as applied to lymph treatment—which has been published either in this country or abroad. The hours which are given above each date are those at which the examinations were made. The remainder of the chart explains itself.



A number of new cases were received at the hospital yesterday, but none of them was of sufficient import to deserve special mention. Lymph from Berlin is still regarded as the best remedy for phthisis in comparison to the supply of a fortnight ago that possession is no longer a